AGAINST THE SHERMAN LAW.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A DECISIVE VOTE IN FAVOR-OF STOPPING THE

PRESENT SYSTEM OF SILVER PURCHASES. The Chamber of Commerce held its monthly meet-ing yesterday afternoon at its rooms in Nassau-st. Vice-President Alexander E. Orr presided. Twelve new members were elected, which brings the total membership to 1,000. Henry Villard offered resolutions authorizing the president of the Chamber to appoint a committee of five to consider the best means to be taken to provide for the proper reception and entertainment of prominent foreigners who may

visit the World's Fair. It was adopted unanimously. The Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws, through F. B. Thurber, recommended that the questions concerning the Customs Administrative act referred to them some time before be referred to a special committee. This was done. This committee also reported a resolution, which was unanimously favoring the bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Cullom legalizing pooling by common carriers when such pooling should have for its object the maintenance of reasonable rates and the prevention of unjust discrimination, and giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to order the cancellation of any pooling agreement the effect of which should be to establish unreasonable charges or unjust discrimination.

Louis Windmuller, chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, offered a resolution providing that the Chamber recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law providing that towns and countles be compelled to construct macadamized loads. This was adopted. An amendment offered by Hugh N. Camp for the appointment of delegates a attend the convention of the National League for Good Roads was lost.

Louis Windmuller then offered the following resolu-

Whereas, The continued issue of \$4,000,000 of legal tender Treasury notes to pay for 4,500,000 ounces of miver will make it more and more difficult for the Government to redeem its obligations in gold the longer it

Whereas, Confidence in the stability of our currency is weakened as these issues increase;
Whereas, Investors in our securities are becoming restless under an apprehension that they may be compelled.

to accept payment in a depreciated currency; be it Resolved. That we ask our Representatives in Congr to urge the promps repeal of the Sherman act of 1800, or any other law by which the Secretary of the Treasury is compelled to buy silver.

Resolved. That we earnestly call on every chamber of commerce and all other commercial bodies throughout the United States to unite with us on this appeal.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to every member of Congress, of the Senate, and to all

tal associations in the United States. Mr. Windmutler, speaking on the resolutions, said : "They simply reiterate, only in stronger language, those which were unanimously adopted on March 3. To-day the amount of gold in the Treasury is about the same as it was then, but the amount of freasury notes since issued is about \$40,000,000, so that we hold barely \$12 of gold to \$100 of circulating notes. This is not a safe basis for a sound banking; it will put a premium on gold and drive it out of circulain if it be continued. We know by our experience of some thirty years ago the consequence of such a calamity. When we acquiesced in the issue of legal lenders without security we did it to save the Union. Now we jeopardize our best interes's simply for the real or imaginary benefit of three classes who want. first, to bolster up the value of silver owned by miners second, to inflate the currency so as to assist needy borrowers who foolishly believe that a cheap dollar will help in paying their debts; third, to please a few nisguided persons who want to have silver adopted as the general standard of value.

William P. St. John made a speech in favor of free silver, and said silver was one of the best proppriles in the world. He thought the newspapers did not understand the silver question, but their agitation against silver had more weight than any figures he

J. B. Colgate also argued against the resolution, saying that gold was rising instead of silver falling. and the people failed to distinguish between the mar-

and the people failed to distinguish between the market and the legal prices of sliver. He argued that tince English sliver coins sold here at much more than their bullion price, the legal price was the true value of that coin.

George Foster Penbody made a speech in favor of the resolution, saying that he owned sliver stock, which would be affected if the price fell, but he thought that the interest of the country demanded the repeal of the Sliver law, and in the end the sliver interest itself would be better off.

J. F. Henry wanted the resolution referred to the Finance Committee, but the chairman of the Committee, George S. Coe, objected that the committee had often considered the subject and agreed with the sense of the resolution. A vote was taken and the resolutions were carried, 23 years to 3 hays. The men who voted against the resolution were Messrs. St. John, Colgate and Henry.

ten who voted against the resolution were Messrs, b. John, Colgate and Henry.

G. Waldo Smith offered a resolution, which, at his squest, was referred to the Finance Committee, calling for the repeal of the usury laws of this Sinte, on the ground that they were vexations restrictions on transactions without doing any good, for they were easily evaded when any inducements existed for evad-ing them.

THE MAYOR AGAINST THE BIG BOULEVARD. Mayor Gilroy said yesterday that he was opposed to the construction of the great boulevard which ex-Mayor Grant and Commissioner Heintz propose to construct from One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st. to the Mosholu Parkway. He said that the projected speed-way could not be built for less than \$19,000,000, an

Expenditure which he would not sanction.

The Mayor also declared his opposition to any less islation which would increase the net funded debt of "All expenditures exclusive of those provided for by taxation," said the Mayor, "should be kept within the income of the city from the sluking funds. This comes to about \$8,000,000, and the expenditures for permanent improvements should be provided for out of that revenue. I am opposed to is-

suing bonds beyond this amount,
"I desire also to put myself on record," Mr. Gilroy continued, "against all mandatory legislation at Albany affecting the interests of this city, and I regard the raising of city officials' salaries by the Leg islature as a vicious sort of legislation which should not be tolerated."

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS AND A BALL Grameter Lodge, No. 200, A. O. U. W., which now numbers over 1,000 beneficiary members, gave a pub-lic installation ceremony, entertainment and recepconsisted in part of vocal and instrumental music by professional talent. Deputy Grand Master F. A. Burnham, the grand officer, installed the new officers for 1893. To the retiring master workman, John W. Noble, the lodge presented a solid silver service set consisting of ten pieces. The presentation was made by George W. Gibbons. Ex-Alderman William II. Miler, master wo kman, de ivered the op ning addre s. The hall was benutifully decorated with flogs, emblens of the order and choice plants and flowers. After the installati n and entertainment was over a reculon and ball took place. Over 4,000 persons were p.e.ent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ATTACHED

William A. Street has obtained attachments against the Guardian Assurance Company for \$5,000, and against the Sun Insurance office for \$1,700, for losses claimed by the burning of his house at Low Moor, N. J., on October last. He said that he submitted proof of loss to the companies on October 5, which was accepted as satisfactory, but payment was afterward refused. Both attachments were granted on the

ground that they are foreign corporations. Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has received an attachment for \$2,170 against the State Investment and Insurance Company, of San Francisco, whose New-York agency is at No. 43 Pine-st., in favor of Tarrant & Co., on a claim for fire loss. The ground of the attachment was that the company is a foreign cor-

A TRUST COMPANY'S GOOD SHOWING.

The New-England Loan and Trust Company, No. assets of the company amount to \$4,942,005.21, in-cluded in which are real estate, valued at \$255,-197.25; loans upon real estate, \$4,520,711.55, and cash in banks and offices, \$76,010.55. The liabilities, including capital paid in amounting to \$760,000, \$4,942,905 21. The company offers its own debentures for sale at par and interest. They are in denominations of \$200, \$300, \$500 and \$1,000, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

THE EXCISE LAW ENFORCED BY MISTAKE. By some mischance a man has been punished for a violation of the excise law. He was Tombs for more than three months. It was a mis-take, of course, to allow him to suffer for such an offence, and when the truth was learned he was set

at liberty with profuse apologies.

After 1 p. m. on September 30 the bartender at the liquor store No. 1 James Slip was selling beer to a crowd of men, when Policeman Dugan entered in citizen's clothes. The bartender apparently recognized him, for he asked one of the party, James Griffin, of No. 90 South-st., to tend bar for a few

minutes. The foxy bartender then slipped out Griffin sold a man a glass of beer, and was arrested He was committed to the Tombs and then indicted As persons charged with violation of the excise law are in nearly every instance admitted to bail, the clerks in the District Attorney's office thought that Griffin was at liberty. He languished in jail until yesterday, when his case was at last set for trial.

On learning the unfortunate man's story, Judge Fitzgerald discharged him at once.

C. H. TRAITTEUR ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

MRS. A. L. CACACE REPEATS HER CHARGES-DENIAL FROM THE INSPECTOR.

Charles II. Traitteur, Special Inspector of Custom was arraigned before Justice Grady, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with sending annoying and insulting letters to Mrs. Annie Louise Cacace. represented by John Fennel, as counsel, while A. H. Hummel appeared for the woman. Mr. Traitteur demanded an examination, which took place in the Justice's private room.

The complainant, when sworn, said that she had

met Mr. Traitteur in February, 1892. She subsequently had received a number of letters from him On December 7 last she had received a letter contain ing statements reflecting upon her character. She bad compared the handwriting of this letter with other letters received from Mr. Traftieur, and had been satisfied that it was written by him. She had submitted the letters to an expert judge of handwrit-

Mrs. Cacace also testified that she had lived one da at the Metropolitan Hotel, moving down from No. 1,511 Broadway, where her mother and daughter still live. She had been married to William Campbell, a wall-paper dealer, on June 14, 1875. She had one daughter, now fifteen years old. She had received \$4,000 a year alimony after her divorce from Mr. Campbell in 1887. Dr. Cacace, she added, had become her hus-rand, in Europe, on January 24, 1888. The complainant then repeated the story of Mr. Traitteur's visit to her in Saratoga last summer, and told of the selzure of her pictures in October. There was noth ing new in the testimony. The examination was then

adjourned until this afternoon. Mr. Traitteur yesterday said that he never wrote the letters to which Mrs. Cacace referred in her testi-"It is all a part of her campaign against me, he added, "to save herself from criminal prosecution for smuggling. It is an impudent forgery gotten up by the woman, who is trying every means to annoy me. I was arrested at 9 p. m., I suppose on the theory that I could not get bail and would be locked was issued by Police Justice Thomas F. Grady, of the Tombs Court. Mrs. Cacace had particular reasons for desiring to get the warrant in that court. at No. 1,511 Broadway, and her goods are there now. Only yesterday she went to the Metropolitan Hotel, with a hand satchel, and made that her home, for the purpose of cheating the warrant in the Tombs district. It is not likely that I would be foolish enough to write such a letter as she produces, when I knew perfectly well that she was dogging my steps and trying to ruin me to save herselt." ruin me to save herself.

BROWN DID NOT SLASH THE DRESS.

THE JURY ACQUITS HEM OF MUTILATING A PRETTY WOMAN'S GARMENT.

A jury in General Sessions yesterday spent two hours and twenty minutes making up its mind that Augustus L. Brown did not cut the dress of Miss Lotta Brown on a car of the Ninth-ave, elevated rend on August 20. The two persons are not related. man is an engraver at No. 86 Nassau-st., and the woman is a model in a Broadway clock house. She lives at No. 66 Varick-st. She felt a tugging at the back of her dress, and saw that the garment was bath cut. Brown stood by her. His hand was bleeding and there was blood on her undershirt, just beneath the holes in her outer garment. Two women testific on Wednesday to seeing Brown tug at Miss Brown'

80 Third-ave., Brooklyn, declared that Miss Brown' dress was cut when she entered the car. Two em ployes of the defendant testified that he cut his fince in his shop the day of his arrest. The jury fir-

stood ten to two for acquittal, and then eleven to one The beauty of the complainant distracted the attention of everybody, except Judge Fitzgerald, from the trial itself. She is a tall young woman, of grace ful figure and lovely features. Her eyes are blue her hair blond and her cheeks a soft red. The color in her face deepened when Colonel Robert Townsend. in her face occepted when Colonel Robert Townsend, the prosecuting attorney, held the skirt about him to show the jury the rents. Ambrose H. Purty, counsel for the defence, paid the chief witness against his client many compliments. The stemographer failed to take more than two thirds of the proceedings on account of turnly garound to plep at the file face of Miss Brown. The jurous gazed at her as often as they could without being impolite, and many spectators scarcely took their eyes off her.

FRUIT-GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN BERNARDING COUNTY A FINE GLIVE COUN-

ranches in Southern California, says that the develop ment of the fruit industry there during the last few years has been remarkable. The most flattering results, however, he says, have been in the Benr Valley, in San Bernardino County, and the people who visited that part of the country several years ago would now scarcely recognize it. The rapid improvement, Mr. Brown says, is due to the system of reservoirs with the Benr Valley has been provided, and it is which the Bear Valley has been provided, and it is now an easy matter to furnish the fruit orchards with water at any time of the year.

Ten years ago the Bear Valley was unknown. It was discovered by Mr. Brown, who is a civil engineer. and he devised a scheme to store the rains in reser votes in the mountains during the rainy season In that way the soil there, which is especially adapted to orange, grape, olive, apricot and other fruit growing, was watered during the dry season, and acres of land that were almost worthless a few years ago are now the most fertile in California.

The Bear Valley is in San Bernardino County and towns are springing up all around it," said Mr. Brown when at the Murray Hill Hotel vesterday Five years ago the town of Redlands was started and there are now 5,000 people there. Alesandero is another town ten miles from Rediants, which ha just been started. The climate there is delightful year round, and to-day the people there are picking roses and other flowers. The growth of the fruit trees in the valley is of the most solid kind. I have visited Japan, China, Italy, Spain and other countries where much attention has been paid to irrigation, and I can truthfully say that the irrigating system in San Bernardino County

kads them all.

"Olive growing in Southern California is becoming one of the great industries there, and the fruit is so excellent this year that there has been a greater demand than could be supplied.

"The shipping facilities between here and the Pacific Coast have been increased to such an extent that all kinds of California fruit can be put in the New York market in excellent condition. Next year the facilities will be better than they were this year."

BIDS FOR A POSTOFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

Colonel Marshall, Superintendent of Repairs of the Federal Building, yesterday opened bids for removing the rubbish from the vault under the street north of the Post Office and for putting the place in a condition for use. A lot of old machinery encumbers the vault, which also needed new planking and a new asphalt floor. The bids were as follows: E. Selbert, \$1,285, the work to take thirty days; Neuchatel Asphalt Company, \$1,195, fourteen days; Gus tav Steiger, \$1,200, thirty-five days, and E. R. Poerschke, \$1,160, thirty days. The award will be made in Washington. When the space of 125 by 18 feet is ready for use the handling of the newspaper mails will be expedited.

SALVATION ARMY SOLDIERS TO WED

There is considerable interest in Salvation Army circles over the coming marriage of Captain John Fran The New-England Loan and Trust company, 100 Broadway, has issued its seventeenth annual Lyceum, Madison-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st., on Monday 100 Broadway, has issued its seventeenth annual Lyceum, Madison-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st., on Monday evening next by Commander Bailington Booth. Mrs. statement, which appears on another page. The evening next by Commander Bailington Booth Mrs. Booth will give the bride away. Ensign and dins ols Longland and Ensign Alice Aldred, at the Lenox a New-England girl, twenty-four years old and dias been connected with the Army for eight years. Lately she has been in charge of the food and shelter de partment here. Captain Longland was born in England and has been working in America for the las seven years. He is thirty-one years old. While the wedding will be an interesting feature, the main purpose of the meeting is to raise funds for the main tenance of a food and shelter depot which the Arm has established in Front-st., and the entire proceeds from the sale of tickets will be devoted to this purpose Commander Booth will deliver an address on "The Needs and Prospects of Food and Shelter Depots," and Mrs. Booth one on "What Shall Be Done with Abandoned and Helpless Women ?" Commander Booth said yesterday that there were at least 60,000 home less persons in the city. In their building there would be accommodations for 100 men and women, and an carnest effort would be made by the Army to extend the work still further in this city.

The Army has already opened a large food and shelter depot in Buffalo, and is about to open one in Bosten.

THE RECEIVER TOO SLOW.

ANGRY NORTH RIVER BANK DEPOSITORS.

OVER EIGHTEEN MONTHS SINCE THEY HAVE HAD A DIVIDEND.

Downtown, on the west side of Broadway, among the fruit dealers and commission merchants who do business in that part of the city, there is a large number of persons who had deposits in the North River Bank when that institution failed, on November 11, 1800. These depositors are greatly dissatisfied at the delay in winding up the affairs of the bank, and to a Tribune reporter who talked to a large number of them they said the inability to get their money was causing great hardship in scores of cases, and in some instances positive ruin. The bank was regarded by the fruit and commission trade as one of the soundest financial institutions in the city, and when it tell, with \$2,500,000 of deposits on its books, it caught hundreds of these tradesmen. Many of them, small dealers who did business in basements, were forced hoping from the first reports of the bank's condition o be able to continue their business, but now find they must go under after all. At least one large firm, Mills & Everett, fruit dealers, lays its failure in business to inability to get the firm's money out of the bank. Numberless cases of widows and poor people unfering great hardships from the delay in getting back their money were related to the reporter. All the depositors spoken to agreed in saying that they could get no satisfactory information from the recelver, Francis Higgins, or from his lawyers. Re-ceiver's fees and lawyers' fees, believed to be at least \$25,000 a year, are cating up the depositors' money while they are kept out, was the universal cry. The receiver paid a dividend of 30 per cent in February, 1891, and another dividend of 20 per cent in July. 1891, making 50 per cent in all. Since then, eighteen months, nothing as to any more dividends could be earned, though when the bank falled they were led to expect from 75 to 100 cents on the dollar.

Among the depositors who are waiting for their uoney are Edward Ruhlman, of No. 261 Washingtonst., president of the New-York Fruit Exchange, who ad \$11,000 in the bank; Mills & Everett, No. 106 Warren-st., who had \$13,000 on deposit; P. J. Kelly, of No. 241 Washington-st., who had \$4,000 in the bank; Cavagnaro & Cuneo, of No. 92 Murray-st., who had over \$12,000 in the bank; Furman & Page, No. 104 Warren-st., \$2,200; William Power, No. 231 Washing up overnight. I got it without trouble. The warrant | ton-st., \$3,000, and Dudley, Clapp & Die, John Pirung. Joshua Cromwell, Peter Welch, Pope & Klie, Glies & Hills, Su'llvan & Lowery, Knapp & Van Nostrand, S H. Phillips & Sous, William Hinton and Brent Good, Douglass & Co. were ruined by the fathure.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the intensity of the feeling among the depositors over this delay in geting a dividend or some prospect of a dividend," aid Isaac Tuck, editor of "The Fruit Trade Journal. Some of the deposit is said they thought that there had not been sufficient premptness in securing the bank's claims against Palge, Carey & Co., the aque duct contractors, through whose operations the bank was ruined. Others said that If justice was proper steps would long and have been taken to hold ie wealthy directors of the bank respon-lide. They were amply able to make good the losses to the poor

colvent. This was one cause of the delay. Another was that the bank was waiting for Mr. Huntington, of General Butler presented two grounds of defence that his signatures on the backs of several hundred second place thousand dollars of Paige & Carey's nates, held by Lord's day.

the receit of Brigation is would be folly for the receiver to jet perfect his honderen by paying moves over to the depicit rs. He could not say when ano her flyidend would be gold, but he hoped it would be soon. If might be that the depositives would get 100 per cent, as for their failure to get his remains, he decided that such was the case. The receiver's send annual accountings were on fite in the County Clerk's offer for any depositor to examine. The reporter's send annual action to be a send and the receiver's last accounting, filed loss March, found a bulley mass of type written testimony and referee's statements. In a drawn out with legal verbiage entires in claims of the beak, the aggreents called a which did not exceed \$5,000. of which did not exceed \$5,000.

SCENE SHIFTERS ASSAULT AN ACTOR.

THE ADVENTURES OF AN " UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

then for using such largrage in the presence of lades; learnes of this the soon shifters followed the mem-bers of the company when they left the theatre to go to the milway station, and establish Mr. Levelle and Mr. smith. Mr. Smith says that five persons assaulted them. They tried to defend themselves, but Mr. Levelle was struck on the hand with something which his doctor says must have been a railway spike, and Mr. Smith was renghly used. Mr. Levelle was not able to come to New York that night, and Mr. Smith elso stayed at Mount Vernon, the rest of the company

cluming to the city.

The next day Mr. Smith secured the arrest of two of the supposed assallants, named George Laplace and Peter Kenny, and they were taken before City Judge Appel, who remanded them in the enstody of their counsel. Mr. Smith asked if this was not an unusual proceeding, and the Judge replied that he was running the court. The case is to come up again today. Mr. smith has been told that he will gain nothing by pushing his complaint, but he is determined o have justice in one way or another. It was an to have justice in one way or another. It was anconnect yestering that two of his brothers had just
errived from Virinia and want to be on hand to see
usitee done, or if necessary to help to do it. There
is a chance, therefore, that there may yet be more
in the story than is usual with assault cases in Mount
vernon. Mr. Levelle has been brought back to
own, but will not wholly recover from his injuries
in cone time.

THE CHANNING STATUE AT NEWPORT UNVELLED. Newport, R. I., Jan. 5 (Special).-W. C. Noble's tatue of William Ellery Chamning was placed in in the presence of William G. Weld, the donor, a Boston millionaire: the Rev. Mr. Cutter, paster of Mrs. Radiey to-day charged Shattuck with lying about the Channing Memorial Church, the sculptor and a the watch and demanded that he tell the truth about few persons who happened to be about the park. The first impressions concerning the figure, which were obtained as the statue lay on the ground upon its arrival, were greatly intensified as it was placed pon the granite base. The proportions are admirable and the case and naturalness of the figure are forcibly brought out at the height at which it stands. The statue faces the eastern door of the features is pronounced by those who knew Channing in life to be excellent. The pedestal is of blue Quincy grantte, out after the modern French style, nd bears upon its front face the word "Channing." whom the statue was erected. The plinth bears on one side the inscription, "W. C. Noble, Sc., 1892."

The statue was photographed and immediately afterward covered. There will be no formal exercises of unveiling or dedication. The covering will be removed early Sunday morning. Mr. Weld will turn the statue over to the city, which will care for it; its cost was \$15,000.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF OYSTER DREDGERS

Baltimore, Jan. 5 (Special).-A case of shocking ruelty on an oyster-freedging vessel was reported to States Commissioner Bond to-day. Captain Stewart Evans, of the schotner Dennis, was up for a hearing on charges of brutal treatment of Germans on his vessel. Charles Neuffer, the chief witness, told how George Kleber, a fellow-countryman, met his death on the vessel. Neuffer said that Kleber was a ribly, and on December 16 he was struck over the head with a hammer until the blood flowed, because him. The captain cursed the man after striking him, and threatened to kill him. That night kleber told the rest of the crew that he could stand it no longer. he was not strong enough to do the work required of

That was the last seen of him, and the rest of the crew concluded that he had carried out his threat and jumped overboard. The men were required to go to work at 4 o'clock in the morning on the Dennis and work until late at night, with nothing to cat but

bread, black coffee and decayed fish. The mate was a black man named Henry. He beat the men offener than the captain.

Oscar Rief, another sallor on the Dennis, gave sim-lar testimony. The case was sent on to the Grand-Jury.

NEW-YORK STATE PRISONS.

THEIR EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES AND THE

INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON IN THEM. Albany, Jan. 5 .- Austin Lathrop, the Superintendent of state Prisons, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended September 30, in part says: "The operations of the State prisons in the main

were satisfactory, although a change in two of the prison industries during the year tended temporarily to affect the earnings. However, a material reduction in the deficit of the prisons, as compared with inst year, is shown. During the last ten years the to the wall at once. Others managed to struggle on, prison population has increased 22.5 per cent, while the increase in the population of the State was but 18 per cent. The daily average number of convicts last year was 3,753, while in 1891 it was 3,688. The salutary effects of a stable penal system in reducing the number of criminals cannot be doubted. Suc cessful penal administration in any State must be rooted in judicious, comprehensive and symmetrical legislation. The aggreeate deficiency in the State prisons for the year is \$140,498, which is less than the preceding year by \$01,146, although the prison population was larger. The earnings and expenditures in the three prisons during the year were: Sing Sing-Earnings, \$165.353; expenditures, \$204.103. Clinton-Earnings, \$39,352; expenditures, \$142,600. Auburn-Earnings, \$139,731; expenditures, \$138,223 Of the \$500,000 appropriated by the Fassett law of 1889 to carry on the prison industries, \$499,729 31 was drawn from the State Treasury. The total balance in bank on September 20 to the credit of this fend was \$247,310.

"Twenty-two productive industries are now being pursued in the prisons. The Superintendent has sought to select the industries to be followed in the prisons upon two cardinal rules, namely: To use such in dustries as would make the smallest competition with free labor, and to find such employment for the men as would be educational and would in a fair degree fit them for employment and self-support after re lease. The number of deaths in the prisons was 116. The reasons why the cell accommodations of the State prisons should be increased still exist. The greater need for room is in Sing Sing. Of the entire num ber of convicts in the State prisons on September per of convicts in the State prisons on september 20, 1892, 2,564 were sent from the district which is tributary to this prison. Its cell room is 1,284. There were five executions by electricity during the year, and all reports concur that each one of them was successful, death being pointess and instantaneous. At the present time the affairs of the prisons are proceeding on normal lines, and the prospect is fair that the coming year will be more successful than last."

A VERDICT AGAINST GENERAL BUTLER.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME COURT SUSTAINT A JUDGMENT AGAINST HIM FOR \$13,791.

Boston, Jan. 5,-The full bench of the Suprem Court has sustained, in a decision handed down to-day, he Superior Court judgment giving a verdict of \$16, Mr. Higgins, when the case involving the bank's said that there was a test case involving the bank's and gainst General B. F. Batter in the suit brought limiting to depositors who had paid in money after.

by the Prescott National Bank, of Lowell, Mass. 751 against General B. F. Butler in the suit brought General Butler indersed in 1888 a note for \$12,500 turn to America. Mr. Huntington's friend, maintained buy a promissory note on the market, and, in the

are genuine and hopes to make Mr. Huntlegton pay jection, says that there is a conflict of authority.

Nevertheless the Court asserts that it has been held in his State that even if a National bank does not get the legal title to a promissory note bought in the he maker and indersers cannot be relieved from their the maker and Indersers cannot be releved from the contracts to pay the holder the amount promised i the writing. Concerning the "herd's hay" objection the Court says that the contract relied upon it this sait is the contract between the defendant a inderser and the plaintiff. That was not made of the Lord's Day; the contract between the maker and the inderser may or may not have been. The verdet includes interest and costs.

AN AUTOPSY ON AN ELEPHANT.

NINETY POUNDS OF CHAIN FOUND IN THE ANIMAL'S STOMACH

Bar hoo, Wis., Jan. 5 .- An autopsy was held to day the body of the mammoth elephant Zip that died few nights ago in winter quarters here. tractable disposition. Zip for three days before his Dyer, ir., and John C. Furman.

Judge Barrett has based an order requiring William

Akely eagerly accepted this chance. The autopsy was performed in one end of the quarters specially drawn through the tough skin under the stomach before January 1, 1893, but was not. The order is made the entire length of the animal and then the hide returnable to day. the entire length of the animal and then the hide was removed. An incision was then made in the tomach, and Professor Donalison, who was wielding the scalpel, attered an exclamation of surprise. tomach," he said, "and yet the knife strikes some thing apparently as hard as I on." The flext moment the cause of the prefessor's astendament was plant.

As the ligaments parted, the speciators crowding around could see links of a big chain. There was no longer any drult as to what had caused the elephant's death. Professors Domadson and Aleby both declared it was a marvel that the animal had lived so long with so large a foreign substance in its stomen. The action of the elephant in swallowing the chain was also considered remarkable. It was four feet long and weighed over ninety pounds. Zip the chain was also considered remarkable. It was four feet long and weighed over ninety pounds. Zip

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL BETWEEN HUS BAND AND WIFE OVER A WATCH.

Albany, Jan 5 .- A murder and attempted suicide coursed here this afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. Will lam H. Shattuck, twenty two years old, shot his wife, aged nineteen, three times in the head, killing her in stantly. He then shot himself in the temple, but is alive and will probably live. married only about three months and were living with Mrs. Shattuck's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Radley. The couple have not lived happily together lately, owing principally to the wife's learning that her hustand had given a watch to another woman before their marriage. Shattuck took the watch back from the other woman and asked his wife if she would like to have it. She replied that she would not carry a watch that was bought for another woman. The watch had been the subject of many heated argu-ments between Shattuck, his wife and her mother. it. In the mean time Shattuck's wife found a receipt for the watch in his overcoat pocket. This angered him and he went into the front parlor. Soon after ward Mrs. Shattuck went into the room to get her hat and jacket to go out shopping with her mother. As she stood by the chair on which the jacket was hanging, her husband, with a 32-callbre revolver, sho her three times, once in the forehead, the second time in the left eye, and again in the left side of the neck, killing her instantly. Shattuck then shot himself i the left temple. George Radley, a younger brother of the left temple. George Radicy, a younger brother of the murdered woman, took the pistol away from him. shattnek started to go back to the sitting-room, but fell to the floor within six feet of his wife's body, shortly afterward he was removed in an ambulance to the City Hospital, where the house physician made an examination of the would. The bullet has not yet to the City Hospital, where the house physician made an examination of the would. The builet has not yet been found.

At the hospital Shattuck said that the shooting of himself was accidental, as he in some manner struck his arm against the wall, resulting in the discharge of the revolver, the builet taking effect in his head. He also said that the murdered woman's brother, who took the revolver away from him, kicked him in the atomach.

PREDICTING CHEAP FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

Chicago, Jan. 5 (Special).-One hundred and fifty mer at down to the annual banquet of the Western Society of Engineers at the Sherman House last evening. Before the banquet the annual meeting of the society and election of officers was held. General William Sooy Smith spoke on the future of the engineering profession, and Octave Chanute told what the Inter national Engineering Congress would accomplish, and the arrangements being made for the reception of foreign delegates. Lyman E. Cooley, said that th great lake system was carrying 30 per cent of

THE COURTS.

THE SECURITY MUTUAL BANK'S AFFAIRS. The hearing in the application to dissolve the

Security Mutual Bank, and to appoint a receiver to take charge of its affairs, was held in the Supreme Court Chambers before Judge Barrett yesterday morn-The action was brought by Attorney-General s. W. Rosendale at the instance of Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of Banks. Mr. Preston had investigated the affairs of the company, which was incorporated under the Building Mutual Loan and Acumulating Fund Association law, and reported that its total receipts since its organization, on April 20, 1801, and been \$12,857 10, that its assets were about \$1,500 in outstanding loans and about \$1,000 in office furniture. It was also alleged that the bank had made a false report of its affairs in 1892. On behalf of the bank affidavits made by Charles A. secretary, and others were presented in which it was alleged that the liabilities of the bank were only \$924 10. The expenses of the bank for salaries, rent, etc., amounting to 86,525 05, had been contributed by the officers, 95 per cent of it by Mr. Unverzagt, the trensurer. A misinke in the report of the affairs of the bank was admitted, but it was alleged that the Superintendent of Banks had refused a request for permission to correct it. Decision was reserved.

The examination of Mrs. Annie A. Schell, the principal beneficiary of the will of Richard J. Clarke, was continued yesterday morning in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. Clarke died last June, leaving an estate to his relatives. The contest is made by William valued at nearly \$250,000, none of which was given J. Clarke and George B. Clarke, who allege that Mrs. Schell acquired and exercised an undue influence over Mr. Clarke, who was eighty-two years old.

Mrs. Scholl testified on Wednesday that she had known Mr. Clarke since her childhood and lad been could furnish no proof of her guilt, and then you bind an intimate friend of his for many years. She then an intimate friend of his for many years. She then her hand and foot in a living tomb and demand that she hall produce evidence of her innocence. The British sald she was forty years old. Yesterday she said that she was forty-seven years old. She said that she had regarded Mr. Clarke as a father or grandfather, and hand in hand to brand her before America as an adulteress. had kissed him as a relative. Mr. Clarke was an she was never convicted of adultery, tried for a lultery uncongenial man, she said, but she had felt bound to be friendly to him. She had gone relactantly to
Shelter Island with him, and later to Plainfield, intervention which keeps her prison doors locked. That
N. J., at the time of his death. She had remained is a false pretext. Her prison doors had been fast locked with him because he was fond of her. This fondness explained why he left almost his entire fortune to her. explained why he left almost his entire fortune to her.

J. M. Mitchell, Mr. Clarke's counsel, was next called upon to testify. He produced all the papers in his British conscience, and that still, small voice will speak promised to produce others in the possession of a Mr. Reilly. Colonel McClure, counsel for the concentration of the continue to the end every effort for her release, but we testants, asked for an adjournment of the case for a do not expect to release her. We expect the fragile

JAMES OWEN O'CONNOR'S INSANITY. Judge Barrett has appointed William H. Willis, Dr.

amuel R. Elliott and Samuel W. Milbant; commisdoners to inquire, with the aid of a Sheriff's fury, into he sanity of James Owen O'Conner, the actor, appointment of the commission was secured by Louisa t. O'Connor, wife of the actor, who lives in Jersey Her husband has been confined in the Morris Plains Lunatte Asslum for several weeks. He owns posits in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the battan Savings Institution and the Union Lifme Savings. Bank. State Senator Eugene F. O'Conner, of Brook-Johnstone, llying in Brooklyn, and a daughter by a former marriage, Josephine O'Connor. An ailidavit made by Dr. B. D. Evans, medical director of the Morris Hains Lumate Asylam, was presented, in which he said that James Owen O'Comor was these, and incapable of taking care of himself or his preperly.

The action brought by Charles L. Brooke as receiver the Tradesmen's National Bank was dismissed yesterday

y Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, The suit of Giovanni Tagliapietra, the baritone, to recover #2,200 damages from Oscar Hammerstein for

aving obstructed an investigation begun by the Fire ommissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of a fire which occurred at No. 140 Bowery on November 20, 18-2. Ell Hyman was a witness before the Commissioners and by the aivice of Samuel F. Hyman, his counsel, refused to answer certain questions. The ex-tent of the punishment to both will be determined later. The young man about town is "rushing" society

Abely, of Milwaulies, performed the operation, the cuty was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, purpose of which was to ascertain the cutse of the most Jacob Astor, Lispenard Stewart, Lloyd Aspinwall, Elisha

W. Randail, James B. Dicksen, theatrical managers, and James Sullivan, an actor, to show cause why they should not be enjoined from producing "Manhoot," now being played at Niblo's Garden. The order was obtained by illiam S. Cark, who alleges that he owns the rights urtained off to prevent the other elephants from produce the play for \$100 and for \$25 a week as royalty one before?"

> COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Supreme Contactioneral Term-Before Van Brunt, P. J., o'Brien and Foliett, JJ.-Nov. 4, 1, 30, 15, 17, Supreme contact numbers—field a harrett, J.-Mo-

O'Brien and Foliatt, JJ.—Nos. 1, 1, 30, 15, 17.

Supreme Courte humbers—instea inscrept, J.—Motion miscalar ea est at 2 1 o'closes.

Supreme Courte Spirat Frem.—Part I.—Before Lowprince, J.—Nos. 1750, 2550, 2550, 2530, 2531, 2535, cannon Pleas—General Term—Before Daly, C. J.—
Common Pleas—General Term—Before Daly, C. J.—
Common Pleas—General Term—Before Daly, C. J.—
Common Pleas—Family Term—Advanced for the term.

No. 303, 4305, 5310, 5281, 5487, 4951, 5450, 5408, 5408

pay and Bratish Johnson, 10 a. m.
Common Pleas—General Term—Before Daly, C. J.—
Common Pleas—General Term—Before Daly, C. J.—
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Daly, C. J.—
No. 2. Pleas—Family Term—Advanced for the term.

afternoon train."

amon Pleas Figuity Term Adjourned for the ferm, and Pleas Tild Term Part I Before Glezerich J. on Buckley vs. the Knicksrbocker Le Company, mon Pleas Trail term Parts II and III Adjourned medical graduate to get into one of the New-York

Superior Court.—17(a) 1 form. Part 11—Before Millers 1 form.

1088 1098, 1703, 1703 623-07, 1650, 820, 1658, 1659, Court of General Sessions Part I Refer Smyth R., and Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre—Nos. 1 to 11, in-

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Martine, , and Assistant District-Atturney Weeks—Nos. 1 to 10, ichusive. Court of General Sessions-Pirt III-Before F.t gerard J., and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend-Nos, I to S

IRON HALL OFFICERS ARRAIGNED Philadelphia, Jan. 5 .- Freeman D. Somerby, late

preme President of the Order of the Iron Hall; Dr. barles H. Baker, late Medical Examiner; Joseph Hadding, late Supreme Organizer, and James H. Eckersley, late Chairman of the Supreme Finance Committee, were arraigned this morning before Magistrate Pole on the charge of using \$200,000 of the order's funds to sustain the Mutnal Banking and Trust ompany of this city. District Attorney Graham, who the receiver of the local branch of the order, stated that he would offer no objections to the accus cials wriving a hearing if they desired to do so. Counsel for the defendants then made a motion to valve a hearing and the magistrate bound them over in \$5,000 ball for court.

would resist the attempt of the Indianapolis authorities to take the defendants there for trial, as they are now bound over for court here on the same charge on which they were indicted in Indiana. Mr. Graham said that he would present the facts to Governor

MISS DOUGE APPEALS FOR MRS, MAYBRICK

SHE ARRAIGNS MR. GLADSTONE, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, IN DRAMATIC LANGUAGE

Boston, Jan. 5 .- Miss Abigail Dodge (" Gail Hamilton") has reopened her batteries in the Maybrick case, and to-night publishes a long letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone. She says in part:
I regret to contribute to the harmony of your birthday

congratulations a note of discord, but humanity is a more sacred thing than harmony. Justice is more exacting thin congratulation. I therefore, in the name of Gol, arraign you, the head of the British Government, for the murde of Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, now dying in the convic prison at Woking! The Home Secretary of the lass Government, who began the torture; the late Prime Minister, who sustained him in it: the present Home Sos rotary, who continues it—these are all as guilty as rought I do not know whether they believe in a God. You believe in God. It is ther fore because you believe in God that I-invoke the witness of Almichty God white I charge you with the murder of the innocent woman who I charge you with the murar of the have been asking is perishing in Woking Pitson. We have been asking is perishing in Woking Pitson. I ask it no more. I ask justice in the name of mercy. I ask it no more. I ask for justice, and for justice only, and I ask it in her own for justice, and for justice only, and the same was stern and stered name. You have been personally appealed to, and you have passed by on the other side. You have said it was the business of the Home Office, which would, of course, do its duty. It is the old, old pretent of Cain: Am I my brother's keeper? The pretext availed nothing to Cain with the God whom you profess to worship. If God is the same, yesterday, to-day and forever, it will SHE SAYS THAT MR. CLARKE WAS FOND OF HER. avail nothing to you.

What ground have you for assuming that the Home fice does its duty? We appeal to the Home Office, Office does its duty? and the Hone Office asks for "new evidence." This cry of new evidence of innocence is used to disause the terrible fact that there is no evidence of guilt; and it is unjust, il egal, odious. With all the wealth of the Government not only murders her, but sanders her. The late Prime Minister and the late Home Secretary joined charged with adultery.

week, as he had been called into it only two days before, and he wished to examine the witnesses personally. Surrogate Ransom declined to grant the adjournment and the case will go on to-day.

Englant, for she has no friends, no family. Make the creature to die in your cruci ciutes. To your can't she is a'one and poor and weak, and a foreigner. She can lose you no votes in Englant, for she has no friends, no family. Make the sacrifice complete. But if there be a fool who marks and notes the ways of this world, who hears the voice of innocent blood crying unto Him from the ground, it is better to be the young wife and mother perishing in Woking Prison than the Prime Minister of the Government which works her torture and her slaughter.

A DENIAL FROM THE BARONESS DE ROQUES. London, Jan. 5.-The Baroness de Roques writes from Paris to the Central News: "I am horrified to find a gross libel in 'The St. James's Gazette,' on Mrs. Maybrick. I ask you to contradict entirely, on my authority, this infamous charge against a defenceless woman, who is powerless to speak, or even to know what is said against her. It is unworthy of the English. Every word is false. The libel in "The St. James's Gazette, attacks also my integrity. Our honor is concerned, and I trust that everyone will sustain me. I make a public appeal that an inde-pendent and first-class physician be instructed by the Home Office to visit Mrs. Maybrick and report upon her case."

The statement to which the Paroness refers was to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick had been swallowing needles in order to cause an effusion of blood from the stomach, and thereby create the impression that she was in the final stages of consumption.

HEARD HERE AND THERE IN THE CITY

A feature of market reporting should be the daily apreme Court, an agreement being reached between the statement of the number of men in the Street with Ell Hyman and his brother, Samuel F. Hyman, have been adjudged in contempt of court by Judge Barrett for getters will testify. One of the former was heard to getters will testify. remark the other day: "If you were to stand at the the head of every man that came along, the air would be so full of schemes that the sun would be durkened."

but Judge Barreth said that it should be substantial, as just now for all it is worth. One of the smart set writes to a friend: "I have been invited out every night for two weeks, but have accepted only one

As a rule, the man who rides on a free pass does not seriously object to showing it, but he does hate passenger on the Royal Blue was requested to show

"Look here, Mr. Conductor, said he at Inst, "is there anything wrong with that pass! Did you ever see "If you were in my place you couldn't see them

when a conductor turns in one that isn't he is re-ponsible and must stand the loss. Yours seems to be all right and we shall not worry you again." It seems to be the custom of most roads to give free pass holders the benefit of the slower trains.

"I am here to borrow money for an enterprise in Alabama," said a resident of that State to a Broadway banker. "Since the election of Cleveland I am told that there are millions awaiting investment in the South, but so far I have been unable to get hold of any of them. Where are they to be found? Dollars have been scaleer than hens' teeth since I have

term. Court-Special Term-Before Dugro, J.-Nos. of 17, 262. Court-Equity Term-Before Sedgwick, C. J.or Court-Equity Term-Before Sedgwick, C. J.1, 144, 159, 170, 141, 403, 101, 217, 218, 219. there is seen competition of the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examination of the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examination of the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examination of the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examination of the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examination of the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examination of the power to make appointments outside the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examination of the power to make appointments outside the pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examinations are made, after examinations. pital staffs. Appointments are made, after examina-

The vitrified brick is taking the place of the Belgian block in street paying in a number of cities. Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Macon, Augusta and other outhern and Western cities are already using the Southern and Western cities are already using the vitrified brick with great success, and the demand for that sort of pavement is so large that the manufacturers are millions of bricks behind in their orders. The brick is made of a low grade of fire-clay, is almost as hard as flint and is impervious to moisture. Mr. Daly, the new Commissioner of Public Works, might do well to look into the vitrified pavement.

LEADERS OF A BAND OF THIEVES CAPTURED. Buffalo, Jan. 5-Euffalo detectives last evening arrested, in this city, four men, who are believed to be the ringleaders of a singularly bold gang of theores, who fer several months have been stealing on an extensive scale from the Lake Shore and Nichel Place cars between Dunkirk and Erie. The names of the parreted men are Charles Flynn, Frank Kier. the arrested men are Charles Flynn, Frank Kies, Charles Read, alias "Spike," and William Boardman, alias "Slinner," All were well dressed in clothes stolen from the cars, and a considerable amount of stolen goods was found in a room which they had All four will be sent to Erie.

Moore, who ran away from Erie with one of these, men, was arrested on Monday and taken to Erie, Some of the stolen goods were found in her pessession. It is said that in the last four or five months fully \$100,000 worth of goods has been stolen from cars by this gang.